

REPASSES ACT TURNED DOWN BY PRESIDENT

LOWER BRANCH OF CONGRESS
ACTS QUICKLY WHEN WILSON
REJECTS ENFORCEMENT LAW

LINE UP TO VOTE, 176 TO 55

WASHINGTON, OCT. 28.—President Wilson unexpectedly vetoed the prohibition enforcement bill Monday, and within three hours the House has repassed it over his vote by a vote of 176 to 55.

Party leaders in the Senate immediately began laying plans to re-pass the bill there. They expect to ask the unanimous consent of the Senate for its consideration today, and claim enough votes to put it through. They expect to act on it by Wednesday at the latest.

The President refused to sign the bill because it included the enforcement of war time prohibition.

TAX LEVY CHANGED IN PUTMAN COUNTY

Various tax levies in a number of counties are changed by orders of the state board of tax commissioners. The changes are mostly increases of levies for school purposes on which the board has been working for several days. Some decreases were also ordered and some changes were made in township poor and other levies, one levy was stricken out and in some instances new levies were authorized.

The changes in Putnam county are: Franklin township—Gravel road bond and interest fund from 32 to 31 cents. Russell township—same, from 19 to 20 cents. Monroe township—same, from 20 to 19 cents. Floyd township—same, from 30 to 31 cents. Marion township—same, from 31 to 30 cents. Madison township—same, from 35 to 34 cents. Washington township—same from 26 to 27 cents. Cloverdale township, 33 to 34 cents.

STUDENTS PLAN STRIKE AGAINST ONE DATE RULE

The most interesting topic heard here for ages is the talk of the De Pauw students going on a strike as a protest against the one date a week rule. The men talked quietly of starting their strike Monday. They talked of going unshaven, not shining their shoes, wearing old clothes, etc., but is believed when the time comes, they'll get cold feet and attempt nothing of the sort. They also talk of placing pickets around the dormitories and the Sorority homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Shamel of North Greencastle, are the proud parents of a ten pound daughter, Marjorie Ruth, born Monday.

J. W. SHAVER IS DEAD AFTER EXTENDED ILLNESS

The death of James W. Shaver, age 63 years, occurred at his home on south Indiana Street on Monday evening at near 6 o'clock of a complication of diseases following an illness of several weeks. Mr. Shaver was a traveling salesman having been identified extensively with the buggy business for the past number of years.

Besides his widow, he leaves four children, one the youngest son, residing at home.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Christian church, conducted by the Rev. Marshall, with interment in the Forest Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Shaver has resided in Greencastle for a number of years, having come here from Crawfordsville.

CHILD DIES OF PNEUMONIA WHILE VISITING IN THE CITY

The funeral of Mary E. Heiob, age one year, whose death occurred early Saturday morning at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore on Olive Street, was held this afternoon at the Moore home conducted by the Rev. L. D. Dodd. Interment was in Forest Hill Cemetery. The little child came to this city about a week ago with her mother to visit her aunt and shortly after they came she developed pneumonia which caused her death.

YOUTH NOW SEEKS FREEDOM

Asks Divorce From Grandmother
Whom, He Says, He Married
Under Pressure.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Having married the widow of his grandfather, Maggie Sutton, aged 73 years, Henry Timothy Sutton, a youth of 18 years, has sought the annulment of his marriage in the chancery court here. Sutton testified that he married his wife "under pressure."

He gives as a reason for seeking an annulment of his marriage that his wife "is too old and that he never liked her." Chancellor Hugh H. Tate took the case under advisement.

Mrs. Sutton did not appear to make answer to the bill. She is understood to be a nonresident and notice was served by publication. Several witnesses stated that they did not know her whereabouts.

LIVE HIGH ON STRIKE BONUS

Genoa Longshoremen Get \$6.50 Day—
Hire Underlings at \$2
to Do Work.

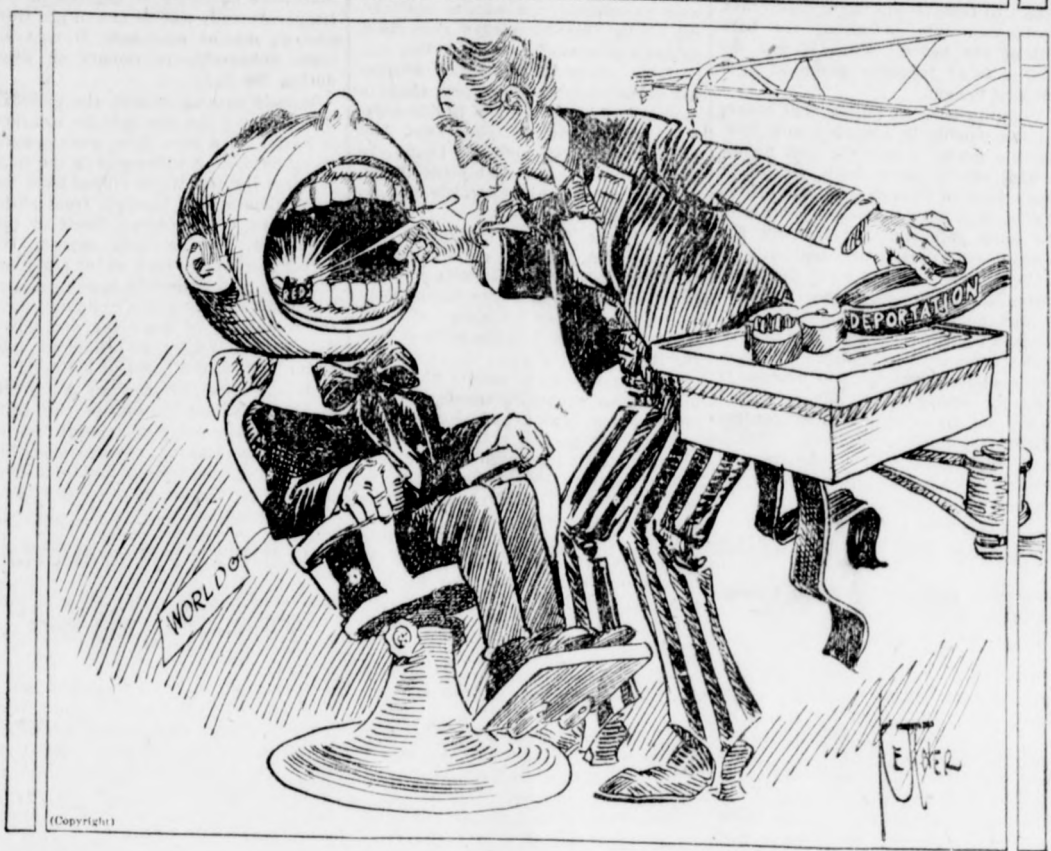
Genoa.—Genoa longshoremen recently converted themselves in twenty-four hours from striking workmen to employers of labor.

They obtained through the strike a day wage rate of \$6.50 and the following day hired other men for their jobs at \$2 a day, thereafter living easy lives on the remaining \$4.50 for eight hours management of the \$2-a-day underling.

Instances of strike winning with subsequent subletting of jobs according to the Genoa idea have been prevalent during the intermittent labor troubles throughout Italy.

Reoster Convicted of Murder.
St. Louis.—Convicted of murder, a rooster was condemned to death. The rooster attacked Miss Florence Roeder, 18 years old, who died of fright.

Extraction Is the Only Remedy



JOHN JACKSON, IS CALLED BY DEATH

John Jackson, a lifetime resident of this county, died on Monday in the Odd Fellows Home in Greensburg, following a stroke of paralysis. The body was brought to Greencastle Tuesday afternoon and taken to the home of his son, Guy Jackson, who lives east of town, where the funeral will be held.

Mr. Jackson has resided in or near Fillmore the greater part of his life having devoted his time to farming and later to running a restaurant in Fillmore. More than a year ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis and he has been in feeble health ever since.

Mr. Jackson leaves three children Guy Jackson, a farmer, who lives east of town; Clifford Jackson, who resides in the West, and Mrs. George Mason of this county. He was the son of twelve children. The brothers and sisters who survive, Mr. Jackson are Willis Jackson of Coatsville, Hark Jackson of Greencastle, Art Jackson of Brazil, Mrs. Mike Feely of Crawfordsville, Mrs. Sylvanus Vermillion of Greencastle, Main Jackson of Indianapolis, Mrs. James Browning of Greencastle and Thomas Jackson of Greencastle.

Mr. Jackson has been living with his brothers and sisters during the past year and only a few weeks ago went to the Odd Fellows home where his death occurred.

CLINTON FALLS

There was no meeting at the Dunkard Sunday morning and night, the cause being unknown.

We are having some rain.

Several from around here attended meeting Sunday night at Fincastle being held by Rev. L. D. Dodd.

Mr. Edd Bettis and wife visited Mrs. Sarah Bettis and son Clay Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Goddard and Frances and Floyd visited Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Zella, Sunday.

Miss Zella Thomas spent Sunday with Oreta Keyt, Miss June Newgent and Zella Tuttle spent Wednesday night with Fern Cloe.

Mrs. Sarah Bettis and Mrs. Lida Pierce spent Wednesday night at Greencastle with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bettis.

The box supper at No. 10 Clinton Falls was well attended. Miss Oreta Keyt received the prize for the most popular young lady Russell Vermillion received the prize for the man.

There will be a meeting at the Dunkard Sunday morning and night by the M. E. Minister of Indianapolis, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 a. m.

Hester Boswell is staying at Greencastle.

Mrs. Edna Staggs spent one evening with Mrs. Ora Thomas.

Mrs. Elmer Davis spent Saturday night and Sunday with her brother Mr. Houck of Greencastle.

Dr. A. E. Ayler is in Indianapolis today on business.

NEW CULTURE IS DREAM OF REDS

Huge Sums are Expended by
Bolsheviks to Promote
Their Propaganda.

SEE WEIRD EFFECTS IN ART

Democratized Paintings are Splashes
of Color That Outdo the Work of
Cubists—Newspapers and
Books are Scarce.

London—"Proletarianizing Russian culture" is one of the tasks attended to by the bolshevik government of Lenin and Trotsky. What this process consists of is told by the Copenhagen correspondent of the London Morning Post. He says:

"If the bolshevik system, as seems likely, disappears altogether from Russia during the present summer, a curious experiment in 'culture' thereby will be brought to an end. Beyond doubt nine-tenths of bolshevism is common murder and plunder—the bolshevik dictator, Zinovieff, in a speech of May 16, admitted that 'three-quarters of the 140,000 soviet officials care only for their own pockets,' but the other tenth is honest fanaticism with the customary foundation of delusions.

"One delusion is that there can be a specific 'proletarian culture.' Last month the Moscow provincial soviet (in the intervals of shooting old men and boys whose kinsmen of service age refused to fight) set about organizing biograph and graphophone entertainments in the villages, 'at which,' says the Krasnaya Gazeta, 'in addition to showing pictorially and screaming, stridently the infamies of our former foes, we are providing real proletarian education, art, science, philosophy, history.' It is culture stamped with the irresistible 'proletkult' mark. This 'proletkult,' a word concocted by Lunacharsky, is the official name of a state department with headquarters in Catherine street, Petrograd, and in the Moscow Morosoff palace. The concocted word goes with Sovnarmcom (for Council of People's Commissaries), Glavsakhar (for chief sugar monopoly), Sovdep, and other barbarous neologisms which, with bolshevism, have enriched the language of Turgenieff and Tolstoy.

Millions Expended on Cult.
"The commissariat of education, over which Lunacharsky presides, spent in 1918 2,900,000,000 roubles (nominally \$1,450,000,000), and the estimates of its expenditure for the first half of 1919 alone amount to 4,667,000,000 roubles, nominally about 50 per cent more than the whole annual budget before the war. Of the first mentioned sum over 250,000,000 roubles, the Krasnaya Gazeta says, was on the encouragement of literature and the arts, 'that is, of the specific artistic and literary forms which are gloriously known as 'proletkult.' This art and literature are violently democratized.

"During the whole of last winter, in the Morosoff palace were held weekly competitive soirees, which M. Lunacharsky and even 'our mighty Ilitch' (i. e. Lenin) did not shrink from attending, though the ordeal for Lenin, who is a cultivated man, must have been hard. Bolshevik poets read aloud their verses, and bolshevik painters showed how hopelessly they had left impressionists, cubists and expressionists behind. Two of their paintings shown to me at Stockholm were mere splashes of color, framed in zigzags of common tar.

The report of the commissariat of education for 1918 states that in seventeen provinces swayed by the soviet at the end of last year there were 37 per cent more elementary schools than under the autocracy. This largely accounts for the swollen expenditure. Higher education has been proletarianized—on paper—by admitting students according to their merits.

Many Papers Suspended.

"The plight of proletarian culture has grown markedly worse during the last few months, mainly owing to lack of paper. In Petrograd, instead of nine newspapers, there have appeared since April 1 only five. The bolshevik propaganda is still turning out many thin political pamphlets, some of which I have seen; but book publishing has almost entirely ceased; and the best known Russian novelists, Andreiev, Kurpin and Merezhkovsky, are beginning the publication of their writings with Boudier of Stockholm. The inability to produce books at home will certainly continue for years."

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GETS \$17,000 FROM LOST KIN

Brother, Missing for Years, Leaves
War Insurance to Indiana
Woman.

Vincennes, Ind.—Answering a knock at her door at night, Mrs. Mary Pritchett, mother of a large family in humble circumstances, admitted a Canadian army officer, who gave her \$17,000, representing insurance and back pay of a brother, Bert Lawrence, who had been killed while serving in France with the Canadian army.

The first news Mrs. Pritchett had had of her brother for many years was the official notification of his death two years ago. She knew nothing at the time regarding the insurance, which had been allotted to her.

WILSON BETTER: DOCTOR PERMITS HIM TO WORK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—President Wilson continued to improve today and so satisfied was Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, with his condition that he was permitted to transact some executive business in addition to the prohibition enforcement bill, which he vetoed late in the day.

R. R. 2 R. ELSVILLE

Mr. Jobe will move to Texas in a few weeks.

Mrs. Florence Lee is spending a few days at home.

Mrs. Sears is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. B. Miller in Brazil.

Mrs. Lon Phillips and daughter "Katherine Bell" spent last Tuesday night with her mother Mrs. Sears.

Mrs. Will Moore's mother of Frankfort, Indiana is visiting her daughter

Albert Welke of Chicago is here the guest of his brother, Jesse Welke.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Mattie Smith, who has been here visiting her sister, Mrs. Hershel Neal has gone to Cloverdale called there by the serious illness of her brother, Lee Smith who is ill of typhoid fever.

Ralph Reeves of Lewistown, Mont. is here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lloyd and daughter of Elm Street. Mr. Reeves is a brother of Mrs. Lloyd. Mrs. Catherine Price has gone to Muncie where she will visit her son, William Price.

Mrs. Julia Asher and Mrs. William Reid of Brazil were here Monday to attend the funeral of Charles Reeves.

Russell Brown of the First National Bank is driving a nobby new Stevens Roadster. The car is one of the classiest roadsters seen in Greencastle this season.

Frank Bittles will leave next week for Little Rock, Ark. where he will join William Stitlington and a party of house boat duck hunters. Mrs. William Little Rock sportsmen on a two weeks Stitlington and son will come to Greencastle to be with Mrs. Bittles and daughter during the time their husbands are on the hunt.

The Woman's League of College Ave. Church will meet Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 O'clock in the church parlors. Mrs. Kirkpatrick will have the paper for the afternoon.

C. M. Moffett and Milton Brown are in Indianapolis today on business.

Miss Hazel Smith has accepted a position in the office of Evans & Moffett.

Mrs. R. G. McCutchan and little son are spending the day in Indianapolis.

Chauncey Cooper, a former Greencastle man, now residing at Paris, Ill., is here for a visit with friends and relatives and to look after business interests.

James Bittles had a peculiar automobile mishap on Saturday night. James had started to Crawfordsville in his roadster and when only a few miles north of town his car suddenly ceased to run, an investigation developed that the 15 gallon gasoline tank on the rear of the car was missing. The tank has come loose more than a mile back, there being sufficient gasoline in the carburetor to run the car for a mile after the container was lost.

Marshal Henry O'Hair received a telephone message from Waveland this morning telling him of the theft from that town of a Buick Six automobile on Monday night. The car is owned by J. C. Spencer.

WOMAN'S CIRCLE TO HOLD AN ATTRACTIVE MEETING

The Woman's Circle of the Presbyterian church will meet Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 O'clock at the church. The paper for the afternoon will be on the subject of "Americanism." The discussion will be led by Miss Dade Shearer. Following the business meeting social tea will be held with Mrs. E. B. Evans, Miss Lizzie Golding and Mrs. Worthington Williams as the hostesses. A special musical program will be given by Mrs. E. K. Watson of Cloverdale.

FIND CENTURIES OLD IMAGES

Bared in Government Probe to Solve
Mexican Pyramid Mystery.

Mexico City.—Investigations by the government to find out who built the great pyramids at San Juan Teotihuacan, 27 miles from Mexico City, have brought to light two great granite heads of the ancient Mexican god of the air, Quetzalcoatl.

These heads are almost perfect specimens, bearing all the symbolic markings. The long disputed point as to who erected the pyramids is, as yet, unsolved. These huge mounds, one to the sun and the other to the moon, the former being 761 by 721 feet at the base and 216 feet high, are generally attributed to a tribe that preceded the Toltecs, probably dating from about the sixth century.

TEN LOSE LIVES WHEN BIG LAKE STEAMER SINKS

CITY OF MUSKOGON, TRYING TO
MAKE HARBOR, STRIKES PIER
AND SINKS IN FOUR MINUTES

CAUGHT IN RAGING STORM

MUSKOGON, OCT. 28.—Ten persons were drowned today when the Crosby liner, City of Muskogon, while trying to make the harbor here struck the south pier at Muskogon channel and was smashed to pieces in four minutes.

Three of the victims were passengers and the other 7 victims were members of the crew. Twenty five passengers were aboard, but the vessel lay against the pier so that most of them were able to make their way to safety.

After leaving Milwaukee last night the vessel was caught in a fierce storm and it was while attempting to make harbor here that the vessel was hit by a big wave which smashed it against the pier.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

The musical comedy, "The Wishing Ring" in which about 250 students of the Junior and Senior high school will partake will be given on the nights of Nov. 25 and 26.

The entertainment will be given under the direction of the John G. Roger Producing Company of Forest, Ohio. This company deals with amateur theatrical performances.

The "Wishing Ring" is a musical extravaganza and requires a large cast, elaborate costuming and much scenic lighting effects.

A representative of the Ohio Company will come to Greencastle on Nov. 10 and begins practices. The proceeds of the play will go to the high school, Superintendent E. C. Dodson signed a contract with the management Saturday.

The Greencastle-Bloomington basketball game scheduled for Friday night has been changed to Wednesday night. The contest will be played at Bloomington.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Henry C. Harper to Hiram A. Carter, land in Madison tp., 240 acres \$100.

Noble C. Campbell to Richard D. Voorhees land in Warren tp., \$100.

Etta J. Jones to Harry N. Boyd land in Warren tp., 230 acres \$1200.

Isaac L. Wimmer to Viola E. Cox, lot in Greencastle \$1.

Walter D. Burks et al and Alice Minter land in Washington tp., \$100.

William E. Daniel to Arel Shaw land in Greencastle tp., \$900.

Effie and Jerry Keg to Silas W. Monday, land in Warren tp., \$700.

Harvey P. Hill to Frank L. Hamilton land in Washington tp., \$100.

BLACK HAWK

Plenty of rain down here to suit everybody now.

Corn husking has slowed up on account of too much rain.

Mrs. Bertha Craft who was taken to Rawley's Hospital last week is reported improving.

Tom Mace has moved to Poland and will run the Anderson saw mill this winter.

James Durin has returned to south Putnam after several years in the Northwest.

Our new flour mill is doing a big business.

Mrs. Minnie Yant of Brazil visited in this part last week.

Geo. Kane and Frank Williams are building a new house on their farm.

Evans and Craft have started their saw mill again.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Jesse L. Murphy to Anna Oliver, both of Greencastle, Floyd Hobson, Crawfordsville to Rose Ahlemeier, Greencastle.

MEET ME AT CHRISTIES.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Public Health Nursing.



In the midst of its multifarious war duties the American Red Cross did not neglect its obligations to the civilian population at home. Throughout the conflict it maintained its Bureau of Public Health Nursing, instruction in first aid, home nursing and sanitation, and disaster relief. Particularly in their work for the babies was effort by public health nurses important. The accompanying photograph shows a Red Cross public health nurse instructing a mother in the proper preparation of the baby's diet.

HERALD

Entered as Second Class mail matter at the GreenCastle, Ind., postoffice. Charles J. Arnold, Proprietor. PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON Except Sunday at 17 and 19 S. Jackson Street, GreenCastle, Ind.

TELEPHONE 65
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily Herald

(By Mail Strictly in Advance)
One Year\$3
Four Months\$1
Less than four months.....10c a week
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One Week10c
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Six Months60c
Three Months35c
Single Copies5c
Cards of Thanks.
Cards of Thanks are chargeable at a rate of 50c each.

Obituaries.
All obituaries are chargeable at the rate of \$1 for each obituary. Additional charge of 5c a line is made for all poetry.

H. ASKEW

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25 1/2 E. Washington St.
Hours, 9-12 a. m. 1-5:30 p. m.

(Daily)
Monday
Evenings Wednesday 7-8 p. m.
Saturday

Sunday by Appointment. Phone 189
Residence Phone 772

An Agreeable Surprise.

"About three years ago when I was suffering from a severe cold on my lungs and coughed most of the time night and day, I tried a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was surprised at the prompt relief with which it gave me relief," writes Mrs. James Brown, Clark Mills, N. Y. Many another has been surprised and pleased with the prompt relief afforded by this remedy.

Loggers Use Electricity.

A lumber company cutting timber from one of the national forests has installed over a mile of electric transmission line through the woods to supply an electric logging engine with power. It is planned ultimately to use electricity for the entire camp. Current is developed at the mill. Since many forest fires start from logging equipment and camps, the government foresters regard the introduction of electrical equipment with much favor.

Portable Electric Grinder.

A portable electric grinder for the machine shop, designed to be moved over the work, has the motor of one-eighth to one-half horsepower placed above the work out of the operator's way. The spindle is bored with a five-sixteenth inch hole to receive an adjustable shaft for interior grinding, and the use of interchangeable grinding wheels adapts the little machine to a wide range of work.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. From a small beginning its sale and use has extended to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. This alone is enough to convince one that it is a medicine of more than ordinary merit. Give it a trial and you will find this to be the case.

GERMANY SEEKS LOST TRADE

Would Regain Her Prewar Place in Commercial World—Cunning Is Shown.

Brussels.—Signs are not lacking here of the attempt being made by Germany to regain the place in the commercial world which she lost through the war.

Goods now in the market in Belgium are often typically German. They are supposed to have been introduced secretly into the country via neutrals such as Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

One outstanding feature of these goods, however, is the disappearance of the German trademark, but the German cunning does not halt at this. The Imperial eagles are now replaced by American eagles in an attempt to make the goods pass off as American, while others bear British and French trademarks. The names of German firms are completely absent, but the manufacture is too typically German to go undetected.

STILL AGAIN WORKS CUTS BARLEY'S BEARD

"Mountain Dew" Plant Has Been Buried 50 Years.

United States Marshals Hunt Wilde of Wayne County, W. Va., for Giant Still.

Huntington, W. Va.—County and state prohibition officers and United States marshals are searching the wilds of Wayne county, where a gigantic copper still is again in operation, after being buried for half a century. Fifty years ago a "mountain dew" was manufactured in this section which was superior to legalized brands. "Wash Farley's Best" was a famous brand of whisky in this section.

Making whisky was then a legal and much appreciated occupation. The authorities usually ran a small still in addition to arresting a few murderers and thieves. It was no disgrace then to run a copper can and coil. The ability to turn out good whisky was an accomplishment, and many a farmer would employ a hired man if he knew nothing else about him except that he could make good whisky.

It was back in 1859, 1860 and 1861 that "Uncle" John Jones made "100 per cent pure" liquor. He lived on Lick creek, near the Lincoln-Wayne county line, and there turned out whisky as pure as the mountain dew, sweet as honey and with a kick like a cranky flivver. "Uncle" John had a reputation for "sourcing" his mash just right, distilling just long enough and turning out a "run" of liquor that was much in demand.

Then came federal legislation putting a high license on the business of distilling, and "Uncle" John decided to quit. He buried the still after carefully drawing a map showing its exact location. A few days ago descendants of "Uncle" John found this map under the rafters of a barn.

During the last few days a new and excellent brand of liquor has been appearing in these parts. Veterans declared it was like "Uncle" John's. Then the secret leaked out.

The old still had been unearthed, and with a little practice the finder was able to distill a brand just like the famous "Uncle" John brand. It is known the still is located in the Lick creek region, but the officers have as yet been unable to find it. It is said to be the largest, finest and most complete whisky making plant in West Virginia. The whisky is being put out in great quantities through Wayne and Lincoln counties.

HAS ANTIQUE FIDDLE



Chinese coolies, who had served with the allied armies on the western front, recently arrived in Canada on the way home. Here is one with musical instruments he is taking back with him.

WATER WINGS LIFT SHIPS

British Use Canvas Pontoons Which, When Inflated, Can Raise 100 Tons.

London.—Similar to the principle of "water wings," used in America by those learning to swim, canvas pontoons have been made by Messrs. Vickers, which, when inflated, can lift 100 submerged tons. One of the pontoons recently raised the steamship Main, sunk by a U-boat in Luce bay, Wigtonshire, Scotland. Pontoons each having a lifting capacity of 500 tons are soon to be made. It is estimated that a battery of 50 of them would bring the Lusitania to the surface.

Play Cards in Den of Lions to Win Wager

Berne.—Four young men of Montreux, Switzerland, made a bet that they would play a game of cards in a lions' den attached to a traveling menagerie. They climbed into the den, played a hand of cards, and once more rejoined the admiring throng of their fellow citizens without experiencing the slightest molestation.

Post Card Travels for Years.

Boston, Mass.—After being en route from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Boston for 13 years, a postal card has been received by H. B. Macy of 370 Atlantic avenue. The card was mailed at the fort July 31, 1906, by Macy's sister Hazel, and it was addressed to her father, who died a few years ago.

Professor Performs Feat of Benefit to Farmers.

University of Alberta Agronomists Remove the Barb From Whiskers of Grain.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Trimming the beard of barley is the accomplishment claimed by the agronomists at the University of Alberta this summer. Specifically what they did was to attempt to remove the beard altogether, succeeding only in taking the barb out of the beard. This, it was declared, is of immense potential agricultural benefit.

It is the barb in barley that makes all the trouble in handling and feeding the grain, it is said, and unsuccessful efforts have been made for years both in Canada and the United States, to remove the beard. But with the barb gone the experts say the beard doesn't particularly matter.

If the claims made for the improved barley are borne out authorities hold it may become a staple variety of western Canada. Two varieties of barley are grown in Alberta—the two-rowed and six-rowed. The former is used for beer-making, but six-rowed barley is the chief crop of central Alberta for feeding purposes. It is a sure crop, favored in mixed farming regions, and yields from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre.

IN SCRAP OVER MAUSOLEUM

New York Woman Objects to Having Uncongenial Company in Her Last Resting Place.

New York.—Miss Mathilda Carlson is sixty years old and has no present intention of dying, but, according to her own story told in supreme court, when her time does come, she does not want to await the Angel Gabriel's trumpet in uncongenial company.

For upwards of forty years Miss Carlson told Justice Greenbaum, she and her sister, Sophia Carlson, toiled as domestic servants in various New York households and saved their money with a view toward providing themselves with "suitable last resting places." With the accumulated savings a mausoleum in Woodlawn cemetery was built.

At the time the purchase was made the Carlsons made provision for the interment of their nephew, Nils Fegelson, and his wife and daughter in the same vault. The two families were then on good terms. Recently there was a falling out between the relatives and now Miss Carlson is seeking to have the names of the Fegelsons stricken from the mausoleum deed.

The plaintiff said she and her sister paid \$7,000 for the plot of ground and the mausoleum, which she testified, was built with a window in it and large enough for a person to walk about inside. The body of Sophia Carlson, who died a short time ago, is now entombed there.

'FLU' SPREAD BY HANDSHAKE

Dirtier the Atmosphere, the More Immune One Is to Disease, Says Colonel Vaughn.

St. Louis, Mo.—There is no indication of an epidemic of influenza this winter, according to speakers at the convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States here.

One method of spreading the disease is by handshaking, it was said.

Col. Victor C. Vaughn, in an address, declared the dirtier the atmosphere and the more bacteria one breathed, the more immune he would be to disease. This was proved, he said, by statistics compiled during the war, which showed that the greatest death rate from disease was among men from rural districts.

"The city-reared man," he asserted, "is accustomed to breathing filthy air, while the country-bred man is not, and consequently a foul atmosphere will affect the latter sooner than the former."

Posed as Girl 22 Years: Paid \$100 for Deception

Harry Campbell, who said he had posed as a woman 22 years, was fined \$100 by Justice J. J. Shepard, at Kansas City, for impersonating a woman.

Campbell, who went by the name of Henrietta Campbell, gave himself up to the police because a man threatened to reveal Campbell's impersonation. In court Campbell wore a woman's dress and hat and would have passed for a woman except for the two days' growth of beard on his face. He said he had been a rooming-house keeper in many cities, posing as a woman.

Bird Darkens Town.

Enau Claire, Wis.—A blackbird roosting on the edge of an insulator of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light and Power company's line resulted in shutting off of electricity between Altoona and Milwaukee for 20 minutes one evening. The current jumped the wire, electrocuted the bird and passed down the pole into the ground.

NEWSPAPERS DON'T TELL ALL

As a Matter of Fact, World Must Not Be Judged by What One May See in Print.

Through all civilized countries folks spend a lot of their time just reading the papers. And it is all right, too. Everybody reads the papers. But one must be careful to keep one's equilibrium at the same time. We must not make the mistake of supposing that there is nothing else going on in the world except that which the papers print.

The papers publish only the news that is startling or sensational. Naturally, that's all they publish. Whatever is unusual, out of the ordinary, something that astonishes one—these things are what the papers print.

If you were to go into a newspaper office with an item, say, about a man who had reared his family carefully, sent them to school and had paid the mortgage off his home, the editor wouldn't put that piece in the paper because there is nothing unusual about it.

But if the item were about a man who refused to work to support his family, and who beat his wife over the head with a club, and who chased them all out in the middle of the night in the rain, then the editor would say it was "news."

So, you see, it is mostly the troubles of the world, its seamy side, its crime and suffering and sorrow that get into the papers.

Yet, there is the world's other side, thank God—its bright side, its love and gladness and charity and the help that one man gives another.

Read the papers, of course. But, when you read them do not get the idea into your head that the world is plunging headlong to perdition, because such is not the case.—Utica Globe.

WINGS FOR MRS. VANDERBILT

Soldier Admired Spirit of His Enterpriser, but Couldn't Quite Credit the Rest.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt tells this story on herself:

She was doing canteen work in France during the recent misunderstanding in that vicinity, and devoted considerable time to entertaining American soldiers in one of the hostess houses. Being an excellent dancer and attractive, she was in much demand among the boys. One evening she danced several times with a tall, tow-haired doughboy who showed symptoms of great loneliness and talked volubly about things in Michigan.

When the evening was ended, the tow-haired one came over to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

"I've had a bully time," he said, "and I want to keep track of you. We're moving out of here tomorrow, for the front. But if we get back, I'd like to look you up over in the States. My name is Albert Bridgeman, from Grand Rapids. What's yours?"

"I'm Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt," she replied.

The doughboy scanned her from head to foot.

"That's right, chicken," he said, "fly high!"

Treasure-Trove.

Tobemory Bay is becoming seriously interesting. The salvaging operations in connection with the Spanish galleon, supposedly the Florencia, which for three and a half centuries has lain a wreck off the coast of the Isle of Mull, are being brought to the surface—among them a beautifully chased silver plate and the ornamented handle of a silver fagon. Interest in the operations has brought crowds to this part of the Scottish coast and neither bad nor board is to be obtained by late comers. The divers have not performed their work without some sign of protest from sea dwellers. One of them disturbed recently a huge conger measuring some 35 feet. The annoyance of the animal was unmistakable. Treasure-trove is undoubtedly now within grasp, but difficulty is experienced in bringing the finds whole and uninjured to the surface.

The Flying Era.

Mail-carrying airplanes are already an old story, writes A. Russell Bond, in "Inventions of the Great War." In Europe the big bombing machines are being used for passenger service between cities. There is an air line between Paris and London. The airplanes carry from a dozen to as many as 50 passengers on a single trip. In some cities here, as well as abroad, the police are being trained to fly, so that they can police the heavens when the public takes to wings. Evidently, the flying era is here.

Thing of the Past.

"An old gentleman from the country visited Washington the other day and set the capital in an uproar. In fact, he was hailed as one of the nation's leading humorists."

"What did he do or say to make such an impression?"

"He said he'd come to Washington, by heck, to set a specimen of that there senatorial dignity!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Merely Thinking.

"Yes," said Mr. Brown, "my wife and I are thinking of chartering a yacht for the year."

"But won't that be pretty expensive?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"Not so long as we confine ourselves to thinking about it," replied Mr. Brown.

MORE THAN USUALLY WARM

Sailors Declare the Gulf Stream is Outdoing Itself at This Season, for Some Reason.

Marine men blame the Gulf stream for the summer weather prevailing along the Atlantic coast. They say the water of the Gulf stream is almost boiling.

In Norfolk, Va., the temperature was 86 degrees. A hundred miles out to sea just before the Gulf stream is reached the temperature was 101, according to information brought there by marine men. Within one day's run from Norfolk by water there was a difference of nearly 40 degrees in the temperature. It was so hot in the Gulf stream, marine men said, it was almost unbearable to remain on deck during the day.

Vessels passing through the peculiar water during the day say the weather is hotter than they have ever experienced before. A difference in the temperature of the water dipped from the Gulf stream with buckets from ships with that of the ocean itself is the difference, marine men report, between moderately cool water and that which is almost too hot to touch. The Gulf stream water is lighter than the remainder of the ocean and when first dipped foams and bubbles like water just on the point of boiling.

It was reported that an American destroyer would go out to the Gulf stream with a party of experts for the purpose of making observations for use by the government and to ascertain if reports brought in by merchant ships are authentic.

COULD FEEL FOR AFFLICTION

Man Had Not Forgotten How It Felt to Be Deprived of the Blessing of Sight.

He looked as if he owned a bank. And he was talking to a man who looked as if he owned two.

And while they confabbed in front of a hotel a wrinkled woman came up to them leading a wrinkled man. She was selling matches—5 cents a box, three for one.

The one-blind man said that he had never had any sight to lose. He was born that way.

The man of the two banks clipped in with a donation, then the couple moved on, the blind man, philosophically serene and the woman shrilling her slogan—"Matches! Five cents a box, three for one!"

And the one-blind man said to the one who owned two:

"I had my eyes bandaged for a week once. Blindness is a terrible thing." Which showed that, in his case anyhow, a little knowledge was not a dangerous thing.—Washington Star.

Dolls in Literature.

A London writer has recently introduced the subject of dolls in literature. Almost anyone, who will trouble to search his memory, can discover a doll somewhere between the covers of many a book which he has read. Beginning with a "slighting reference to them under the name of babies," in Sydney's "Arcadia," and noting the mention of a doll by Charlotte Bronte, this writer concludes that, until the nineteenth century, dolls were neglected by English authors and that they appear more frequently in French than in English fiction. Dickens seems to have had more to say about dolls than any other English author; but the doll Nobby is an important personage in Mr. Wells' "Peter and Joan," and the dolls' house in "Tono-Bungay" contained \$5 dolls, although with none of them does the reader become personally acquainted. Jerry and Rosa, in "The Golden Age," are also remembered.

German Farming Methods.

Germany may have led the world in some branches of technical skill but her farming methods left much to be desired if the bitter contempt poured upon them by a Bunyip soldier can serve as a standard. Bunyip, Victoria, Australia, is proud of his knowledge of soil culture, and 17 months spent as a prisoner of war at threepeace a day on a farm in Silesia, Germany, made one of its finest citizens more convinced than ever that Bunyip is always best. When he returned to Australia and applied for a farm he was asked, as a joke, if he could give a reference from his previous employer. His reply would have been gall and wormwood to the Silesians.

United States Sex Statistics.

The census of 1910 showed 2,691,978 more males than females in the United States. In all but Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and the District of Columbia, the males are in excess. In all the world females are a little in excess. The reverse in America is evidently due to the excess in male immigration.

Breaking It Gently.

"You were discharged?"
"No, indeed!"
"But you lost your job."
"It happened this way: The boss informed me in the kindest possible manner that there would be no limit set for my vacation this year."

Airplane Service in Australia.

A company has been formed in Australia to conduct an airplane passenger and freight service among the principal cities of the commonwealth.

MAY NOT KNOW PAGO PAGO

Yet Town on Island of Tutuila, in American Samoa, Is Worth Attention of Tourists.

Pago Pago, on the island of Tutuila in American Samoa, would probably be an easy winner in competition for the least-known town of its size under the American flag.

Most Americans never heard of Pago Pago; yet it has an excellent harbor, is an important naval coaling station, and is governed by American naval officers.

The island of Tutuila is one of six little tropical atolls which constitute American Samoa. They are all mountainous and are picturesque with their jungle-covered steeps and their great palm groves sheltering little white native towns.

These natives are a peculiarly attractive people, as any American Jackie who has spent a while at Pago Pago will tell you. They are kindly, hospitable, and full of fun, while some of the women, especially the half-castes, are really beautiful.

The favorite native diversion, strangely enough, is cricket, which was taught the Samoans by British missionaries long ago, and has well nigh supplanted all the really indigenous sports. But the Samoan has made of cricket a thing after his own barbaric heart. He plays with 40 or 50 men on a side, so that a grand scrimmage is inevitable; he roots with tom-tom and with intense excitement; and the winners always perform a "serpentine," which has all the characteristics of a savage war dance.

TURN TO PRIVATE CURRENCY

People of Siberia Satisfied With the Trade Checks That the Merchants Have Issued.

Private trade-checks, issued by firms and wealthy individuals, have largely replaced the national currency in Siberia. The ruble—in any form outside the metal disk—is too unstable to be accounted of real value and the workmen who find himself with pockets full of "Omsh" or "Kerensky" currency need hold no fear of being considered a plutocrat. For the ruble, up to a few months ago worth half a dollar in exchange, has diminished to somewhat less than four cents, face value. True, the green paper variety labeled "Kerensky" commands a higher premium than do the yellow-backed bills of Omsh; but, again, the tender of the former is worth more than either of the two aforementioned. But for all practical purposes the people of Vladivostok receive and demand—quite as a matter of course—the quaint slips issued by their tradesmen. Enterprise on the part of the merchants, it may be observed, keeps pace with the times; for example, one Vladivostok restaurateur has had his checks made to read: "American Grill. Two Rubles. Not Good for Ever."

Swordfish a Fathead.

It surely would be imprudent to address that formidable creature, the swordfish as Fathead, yet the term would be quite appropriate.

The heads of one hundred average swordfish will yield sixty-five gallons of an oil that has high market value. Refined and sun bleached, it is indistinguishable from whale oil, and fetches the same price. In fact, commercially, it is whale oil.

Whale oil is obtained on a much larger scale from halibut heads, which are treated in the same way as the swordfish heads—i. e., cooked to a pulp with steam and pressed. A short ton of them will yield forty gallons of oil. Boston and Gloucester (Mass.) annually produce twelve thousand gallons of refined whale oil from halibut heads.

Away back in the '70s somebody discovered that salmon heads were rich in oil, and since then the production of it has been a considerable industry in connection with the Pacific salmon fishery. By 1905 the annual output had risen to fifty thousand gallons.

His Identity.

"I see you have a new professional man in town," said the picture enlarger, who visited the hamlet sufficiently often to be mildly interested in the happenings thereof. "I noticed the sign, J. W. Bloor, O. D., M. T. D., D. C. What is he practicing, anyhow—logomachy?"

"Nope; economy and eye doctoring," replied the landlord of the Petunia tavern.—Kansas City Star.

Canada's Fuel Resources.

The fuel resources of Canada are situated in the extreme east and west and the western part of Alberta; the lignite coals are situated in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, but lying between the limits of these deposits is a great stretch of territory devoid of coal measure of economic value. The 12,000 square miles of peat bogs are situated in this area.

Refused to Make Money.

"Have we any currency left?" asked the bolshevist premier.
"Not enough to paper one small room," replied the minister of finance, with a bolshevist snicker.
"Then we'd better print some more," "That's what I think, but the printers refuse to lift a hand until we pay them off in real money."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Chance for Aviators.

Chairs of aeronautics have been established at the universities of Cambridge and London and various aeronautical scholarships have been instituted in England.

STATES HELP DISABLED MEN

Louisiana and Texas Are Prominent in the Work of Assisting the Unfortunates.

Much encouragement has come to the district officers of the federal board for vocational education, as local interest has been displayed in the work of re-education for disabled soldiers. The building in which men in "tryout" courses are taught at Tulane university was donated for the purpose. It is a modern, up-to-date building, spacious enough to accommodate the men who will need this type of training in this district. The shops at Tulane university will still be utilized, as will the automobile instruction, and related subjects in English and in simple arithmetic will be given in this building. In addition, it may be used as a social center for the men.

An organization has been perfected among the disabled men in training, and other social organizations in the city have shown interest in planning entertainment for them. A splendid spirit has developed among the men and they seem much interested in their work.

A similarly satisfactory arrangement has been made in Texas at the Grubb school. Ten thousand dollars have been appropriated by the state for use in this school in connection with the work done by the board. The school receives pupils at any time, and no tuition is charged. Barracks are being built by the authorities to house the men, and a special mess hall is being prepared for them.

DEGENERACY DUE TO WEALTH

People of Sybaris Allowed Their Character to Be Sapped by Love of Luxury.

The present meaning of the word sybarite is a person devoted to luxury and pleasure. It is derived from the ancient city of Sybaris, situated in southern Italy near to the shores of the Gulf of Tarento. It was founded by the Greeks 720 B. C. and became very powerful. In the days of its opulence it was ruled over four nations with their 25 towns and could raise an army of 300,000 men and equip them well for the field. The walls surrounding the city were said to extend six miles and the suburbs covered an area of seven miles. It was the old story, however, for as the city grew in wealth its people degenerated and became noted for effeminacy and self-indulgence, and it is told of them that no trade that made a noise was allowed within the city limits. Socrates tells the story that one of the Sybarites complained that he had not rested comfortably during the whole night, and upon being asked why, he stated that he had found a rose leaf doubled up under his pillow, which had hurt him painfully. Thus it is easy to see how the word sybarite has been bestowed upon one who lives for pleasure and self-gratification.

The Result.

A prohibitionist said at a dinner: "Booze spoils everything. Yes, it even spoils the grand game of baseball."

"Two local teams in a small town once agreed to play a match game, and the proprietor of the Red Dog saloon took the temp he favored outside and said:

"Boys, for every run you make today I'll give you a keg of beer."

"By a curious coincidence the proprietor of the Tin Can saloon made an exactly similar speech to the other team. And what was the result?"

"The result, gentlemen, was that the two saloonkeepers rushed frantically out on the diamond in the sixth inning and said the game must be stopped at once. The score stood at 59 to 57."

Wisdom of Betty.

We had a family picnic. When we had eaten our supper we sauntered slowly out of the park toward the car line. Suddenly, Betty turned and ran quickly back toward the spot where we had eaten.

"Betty, come quick," said mother. "Betty ran faster, without any excuse for her conduct."

"What are you going back for? Why don't you come when I call?" cried mother to Betty's retreating back.

"Just a minute, mother," replied Betty. "I want to get my gum. I parked it on one of the benches."—Chicago Tribune.

Flies Imprisoned in Amber.

The proverbial "fly in amber" is strikingly exemplified in a collection of red amber from Burma recently presented to the British museum. The amber is unusually rich in insects, including, according to an English authority, who has examined the material, thirty-one new species, of which five are types of new genera. Most of these are found

Dairy Cow Sale

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ONE O'CLOCK

20 Fresh Cows
10 Heavy Springers

Jerseys--Holsteins--Shorthorns

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William Etzler, Owner

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Hours Open 6:30 Two Shows Show Starts 7:00

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In The Five Part Photo Play

"Hearts Asleep"

A Girl, A Crook and A Gentleman
Produced By Mutual Film Company

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The Dashing Little Soubrette In

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I HAVE IN STOCK A FINE LINE OF PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY THE BALDWIN PIANO CO. ESTABLISHED 1862—PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, NEEDLES, PLAYER ROLLS, SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS AND ORGANS.

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FARM LOANS, Abstracts of title, see Wm. B. Vestal, with Dobbs & Vestal real estate office, Greencastle, Ind.

WOOD—We have plenty of fine mill wood. Let Lum fill your wood house now. Barnaby's mill. Phone 10.

WANTED TO RENT: Clean, neatly furnished room by a young man, who will be located in the city permanently. Leave address at Herald office.

MEET ME AT CHRISTIES.

RARE MAGAZINE BARGAINS—Prices are smashed until Nov. 10, when new prices will go into effect. I can save you money on your year's reading. Long experience in the magazine business enables me to give you the best of service. R. E. Richards, Phone Black 333.

FORTY YEAR FARM LOANS.

See us before you make any long time farm loans. No commissions, no subscriptions for stock and no assessment on you in case some one fails to pay his loan in full. We pay you interest on all your surplus money.

(THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

DRESS MAKING—Prices reasonable. Mrs. Roy Buis, 313 N. Indiana street.

WANTED—Chicken pickers, both men and women. Highest salaries. Sanitary rooms. Steady work. Come immediately. Atlas Produce Company, Lafayette, Indiana.

WANTED—To buy, old barn. H. L. Oliver, Greencastle, Ind., R. R. 1

FOR RENT—Furnished room, light-housekeeping or sleeping, 611 Crown St. Phone—Green 754.

FOR RENT—Four room house south of Vandalla Depot. Call J. D. McClean—Phone 268 or 197.

FOR SALE—Two Cannon Heating Stoves at a bargain. Call King, Morrison and Foster, Ford Agency—Phone 268.

FARMS FOR RENT—on shares or will divide, immediate possession, close to town or main road, 2 new sets buildings, rich land all under the plow. Renter to furnish machinery and horses. Must have best references. State just what you have and how big a family. Address—Y care HERALD.

FOR SALE—Seven room house on East Washington street, \$2750. See J. B. Hammond With Brown & Moffett.

NOTICE OF BOARD MEETING—The regular meeting of the board of will be held at the State Farm Office on Wednesday, November 12, 1919, trustees of the Indiana State Farm at 10 o'clock, a. m.

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Money back if it fails.
The genuine box has a Red
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WHEN RHEUMATIC PAINS HIT HARD

Have Sloan's Liniment ready for those sudden rheumatic twinges

DON'T let that rheumatic pain or ache find you without Sloan's Liniment again. Keep it handy in the medicine cabinet for immediate action when needed. If you are out of it now, get another bottle today, so you won't suffer any longer than necessary when a pain or ache attacks you. Apply it without rubbing—for it penetrates—giving prompt relief of sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, lameness, soreness, sprains, strains, bruises. Be prepared—keep it handy.

All druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's
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ONE OF WAR'S MASTER MINDS

Britain Owes Deep Debt of Gratitude to Patrick Quinan, of Whom Little is Known.

One of the most vital and at the same time mysterious figures in the war on the British side was Patrick Quinan, an American of Irish descent. Vital because he planned all the great munition works which enabled Great Britain to supply not only her own but her allies' needs in munitions; mysterious because his name was never allowed to be mentioned during the war and because he would never be interviewed.

Mr. Quinan reached England by way of South Africa. Trained at du Pont's, he went to the South African Explosives company at Cape Town, then the largest in the British empire, owing to the demand for explosives for mining purposes. The vast factories laid out in England during the war—now somewhat of a white elephant, as their conversion to peace purposes is still unsettled—were all designed by Mr. Quinan.

Quinan is just over 40 years of age, and since the close of the war has disappeared. His name was never in any "honor list"—which is rather a distinction these times. He was never given any public recognition by any member of the government or the army. Still no one man did as much to help win the war as this retiring Mr. Quinan.

WAR TAUGHT HIM SOMETHING

Returned Doughboy Convinced, Among Other Things, That There Is Little Gained in Kicking.

"There are thousands of returned soldiers to whom the war was a spiritual university," says Maude Radford Warren, in Everybody's. "They have won an understanding and a tolerance beyond their years. The best example I know is my friend Sidney, aged twenty-two, and endowed through the hard means of shot and shell with a maturity beyond his years."

"At home," Sid said, "I used to kick if things didn't go right. Well, sitting around in the mud over here I have begun to think a lot about some of the older people I know. They take things just as they come, I notice; don't kick much. Life seems to teach them that. Well, the war strikes me as just a lot of concentrated life. It's been that to me, anyhow. If ever I kick, it's sort of from force of habit. I honestly don't want to very much. I let the bad luck go with a grin, and if not, with set teeth, and I try not to count it at all. The good luck I count as clear velvet. It may not be a logical way of looking at life, but it's a practical way. Sitting here in the mud and getting old myself, I figure that is about the way the nice middle-aged people I know at home look at things. Being a good sport is as good as a thing as anyone can contribute to the world."

Mauritius.

Mauritius, the home of the dodo, is in the political limelight, or so it would appear from the announcement that the Bordeaux chamber of commerce has requested the French government to enter into parleys with Britain with a view to restoring former French supremacy. Since the dodo is extinct, it will be more accurate to speak of Mauritius as once the home of that now almost fabulous creature. Mauritius was once known as Cerne, a name which it is said to have derived from clemens—the dodo, or, more unromantically, the ground-pigeon. Portuguese, French, Dutch, and British have all been connected with the history of Mauritius. It was discovered by the Portuguese. It was French for 100 years and then British. It became British in 1814 but during the French Revolution it had served as a refuge for many emigres to whom the Emerald Isle of the Indian ocean was known as the scene of Bernadine de St. Pierre's "Paul et Virginie." In size it equals about the eighteenth part of the area of England and Wales.

Was Variety the Spice of Her Life?

It is commonly thought that a very long series of names is reserved for kings and the sons and daughters of kings. We have frequently exclaimed over the seven names with which King George's eldest son is afflicted, or the former crown prince, for that matter. But probably the longest name in the world is attached to a mere laundryman's daughter. She was born in 1883, and her parents, surely from a sense of the ludicrous, gave her a name for every letter in the alphabet, to-wit:

Anna Bertha Cecelia Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Katherine Louisa Maud Nora Ophelia Patience Quince Rebecca Sarah Teresa Ulysses Venus Winifred Xenophon Yetty Zeus Pepper. What will Miss Pepper do when it comes to finding new names for her own future family?—Boston Post.

Machine Does Work Quickly.

A piece of drudgery that has been assigned to machine labor is applying stucco. A new electric machine, with blades making 1,500 revolutions per minute puts on the material, and the operator and an assistant feeding the hopper cover the space rapidly and efficiently. The plastic substance is projected with such force that a thin film of moisture is squeezed out behind it, causing a waterproof protective coat of enamel to form upon the surface.

Where to Dodge Tips.

In India a native barber can shave a person while asleep without awaking him, so gentle is his touch.

ENDED IDOLATRY IN HAWAII

Brave Act of Kapiolani, Daughter of Chief, Resulted in Establishing Christianity There.

No longer do the fire lakes in the great crater of Kilauaea carry terror to the soul of Hawaii as a message from the dreaded fire god, Pele. It is a century since Kapiolani, daughter of Keawehunihiki, high chief of the district of Hilo, and wife of Nathe, high chief of Kona, and the national orator, defied the fire goddess, and turned her people from the idolatry. Prior to that time the superstition ran that whenever Pele stamped her foot on the bottom of the volcano Mauna Loa, her "House of Everlasting Fire," there were earthquakes. If she became angered with hapless lovers, or any who failed to worship her, she was credited with pouring out torrents of lava and liquid flame. All who went near the crater were expected to do so with humility and sacrifice, and high priests of the goddess kept the people in awe. People gave their dead to the volcano, hoping they would become ghost gods to aid them. Then Kapiolani, in 1820, after three years teaching at the feet of missionaries, accepted Christianity, and did what is recorded as one of the greatest acts of moral courage ever performed. She visited the volcano against the advice of her husband and friends, and hurled stones into the pit, and ate of the enchanted berries near it. She defied the goddess. Before going up she left a message, saying that if she didn't return, her people should continue to worship Pele, but if she did they should accept the new teachings. Her return safely banished the hold of idolatry in Hawaii.

FIRST POST SERVICE CRUDE

That Between New York and Boston, However, Was the Beginning of Great System.

The first regular postal service between two American cities was established December 10, 1872, when the government of New York inaugurated a regular monthly post to Boston.

Some thirty-three years before that a post office had been opened in Boston at the house of Richard Fairbanks. For letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither.

In 1637 the Virginia assembly provided for the "rapid transmission" of official communications from plantation to plantation on penalty of one head of sheep for each default. Four years after the establishment of the New York-Boston monthly mail, the colonial court of Massachusetts founded an official postoffice in Boston, with John Heyward as postmaster.

The first parliamentary act for the establishment of a postal system in the English-American colonies was passed in 1822, and a royal patent was granted Thomas Neale, who was authorized to transport "letters at such rates" as the planters should agree to give. Neale began operations in Virginia, and the other colonies soon joined in the movement, although the system was very imperfect.

Whale's Breathing Apparatus.

An eminent naturalist says concerning the breathing apparatus of the whale: "The windpipe does not communicate with the mouth; a hole is, as it were, bored right through the back of the head. Engineers would do well to copy the action of the valve of the whale's blow-hole; a more perfect piece of structure it is impossible to imagine. Day and night, asleep or awake, the whale works its breathing apparatus in such a manner that not a drop of water ever gets down into the lungs. Again, the whale must of necessity stay a much longer period under water than seals; this alone might possibly drown it, inasmuch as the lungs cannot have access to fresh air. We find that this difficulty has been anticipated and obviated by a peculiar reservoir in the venous system, which reservoir is situated at the back of the lungs."

Insist on Facts.

When you have lived your life long enough and consistent enough there will be no occasion to question your standing. Each year added to its predecessors with the same consistent goal adds to the stability of character that makes character for the community. Such lives unconsciously stamp themselves upon everyone they touch, and the world is made better in consequence. It's the hope of the future that there will arise a class of men who will take nothing for granted—who will seek bed-rock facts for every new venture. Then will come the days when our civilization will be founded on truth and the results attained will abide. You can be one of these framers of the new age if you want to. Lend your aid in making the world better and its people happier. Teach people not to take things for granted.—Grit.

Animals Worth Owning.

A performing animal often has a greater earning capacity than a successful man of business. The first kangaroo to enter the boxing ring in America earned a sum in five years that allowed himself and his owner to retire from the limelight and spend the rest of their lives in peace and quiet. This was the first of a long line of pugilistic kangaroos who "made" their masters. Much of the success of Hagenbeck's Wonder Zoo at Olympia a few years back was undoubtedly due to the engagement of Max and Moritz, the "human apes."

AMERICANISM

Unquestionably one of the great needs of today is absolute and complete loyalty to our country.

You will find no anarchists or bolsheviks among the great army of savings depositors of a nation.

THRIFT, which is simply saving a part of what you earn, is sure death for "Unrest"

CENTRAL TRUST CO.

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Assets Over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars

WRIGLEY'S

5c a package
before the war

5c a package
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NOW

THE FLAVOR LASTS
SO DOES THE PRICE!



Constipation

The beginning of almost every serious disorder is constipation. If you want to enjoy good health keep your bowels regular. This is best accomplished by proper diet and exercise, but sometimes a medicine is needed and when that is the case you will find Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. They are mild and gentle in their action, easy and pleasant to take. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

The Bottom Fact.

It was related that a famous American surgeon became famous because of the thoroughness of his methods. When a patient came to him he first ran down every symptom and every cause of the trouble until he got at the primary cause.

It is a good idea to follow, whether a man be a surgeon, a lawyer, a mechanic or a farmer. The thing to do is to get at the fact at the bottom of all the other facts.

The idea is well illustrated by the old saw about the horseshoe nail. "For want of a nail the shoe was lost," it says; "for want of a shoe the horse was lost; for want of a horse the rider was lost; and all for the want of a horseshoe nail."

Practical Economy.

"Wife ever get an economical streak?" "She does. Only this summer she figured out she could save \$8 in one week by doing her own housework."

"How did it work out?" "She got a cook book, I got dyspepsia and the doctor got the \$8."—Boston Transcript.

Unavoidable.

Hub—Oh, don't worry about the cook's crankiness. Don't take any notice of her.

Wife—I have to; she's just given it. —Boston Transcript.

Still Use Dogs in Alps.

Although the tunnels which now connect Switzerland with Italy have greatly decreased the importance of the St. Bernard and other passes, especially during the eight months of snow, it is still deemed advisable to employ St. Bernard dogs. It is no longer customary, however, to send out the dogs alone with baskets of food and drink; a man always accompanies them. These dogs are not really of the famous old St. Bernard breed. That originated in the fourteenth century, through a cross between a shepherd dog from Wales and a Scandinavian dog whose parents were a Great Dane and a Pyrenean mastiff. The last pure descendant of this tribe was buried under an avalanche in 1816. Fortunately, there were found subsequently at Martigny and on the Stupion pass a few dogs which by crossing with mates from Wales, yielded the modern St. Bernard dog, which is physically even stronger than his medieval namesake, and shares most of his traits.

Horse Lore.

It is found that there is a very definite connection between the coat color of horses and the frequency with which white markings occur. Thus the latter are by far the most common in chestnut horses, but it is also, of course, a well-known fact that the markings are apt to be more extended in nature in the case of this color than in that of any other. Chestnut, therefore, apparently possesses, so to speak, a special affinity for these markings. Ray ranks next as regards the degree of frequency with which white markings appear in horses of this color, although it comes a good way behind chestnut in this respect. Then follows brown, while the white marks are met with less frequently among black and roan-colored horses.—Indianapolis News.

Advertise in Herald

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**DRY CHARGED
STORAGE BATTERIES**
BRUNSWICK TIRES
AUTO ACCESSORIES
**Evans & Moffett
Service Station**

North Side Square Free Air


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A Complete Line of

**WILLARD
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 UNITED STATES TIRES
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 We carry in stock a full line of
Goodyear and U. S. cord tires.

**Buy Gasoline from the
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FREE AIR—FREE WATER

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Indigestion, Bilioussness, Constipation.

 Chamberlain's Tablets have restored
to health and happiness hundreds who
were afflicted with indigestion, bili-
oussness and constipation. If you
are troubled in this way give them a
trial. You are certain to be pleased
for they will benefit you.

PERSIA RICH IN MINERAL WEALTH

 Natural Resources of Ancient
Country Are Almost
Inestimable.

DIFFICULTY OF TRANSPORT

 Chief Obstacle in Way of Develop-
ment—Various Schemes Already
in Hand for Construction of
Railway Lines.

 London.—The natural resources of
Persia are almost inestimable, and up
to the present the great wealth of this
ancient country has scarcely been
touched. The now famous Anglo-Persian
oil fields are a vivid example of what
can be done when the necessary enter-
prise and capital are forthcoming. The
large area over which this company
possesses the rights of working con-
tains an almost inexhaustible supply
of oil.

 There is at least one other oil field
in Persia waiting to be exploited. A
few Baku experts have known for
some time of the existence of oil in the
northeastern part of the country. This
district is judged to be exceedingly
rich in oil-bearing strata and is
situated close to the southeastern
shore of the Caspian sea.

 Beyond any doubt, says the London
Times, the plateau of Persia is ex-
tremely rich in mineral wealth, but
the question has been how to work it,
owing to the difficulty of transport. In
the past reliance has had to be
placed on mules and camels, whose
loads cannot possibly exceed 400 or
500 pounds. This being so, the im-
portation of the necessary heavy ma-
chinery has been altogether out of the
question, and as a result the greater
part of Persia's rich mineral wealth
lies dormant.

Precious Metals.

 Seventy miles or so to the north of
Isfahan is a disused gold mine that
was originally worked by the Persians
themselves. The ore was extracted in
a crude and antiquated way and then
carried to Teheran on the backs of
mules, a distance of over 200 miles.
There the gold was extracted by some
old-fashioned process, and as the pro-
fits only covered the expenses the mine
was ultimately closed down. With
modern methods and up-to-date ma-
chinery on the spot such a venture
should prove a very paying concern.

 Gold dust is found in various parts
of Persia, principally in the river beds,
but not in any great quantity, with
perhaps one exception. It is regularly
brought into the Kermanshah bazaar
for sale, but from exactly where has
so far been kept a secret.

 Lead and silver are both to be
found in quantities that would pay for
the working. In considering the mineral
wealth of the country, copper undoubtedly
takes the most important place. Persia
is full of copper, but so far has not
attracted foreign capital, because of
the import and export difficulties that
have had to be contended with in the
past. In spite of these many draw-
backs, at least one mine is being
worked locally.

 A little to the north of Isfahan, in
the Nantaz mountains, is a large seam
of copper. To mine such a rich de-
posit would assuredly pay. The Ker-
man district abounds in copper, and
in the judgment of a mining engineer
who has visited the neighborhood any
operations seriously undertaken would
easily repay the necessary capital in-
vested.

Coal and Transport.

 Should financiers be ready to em-
bark on such a venture as the exploita-
tion of Persian mines, the question of
both coal and transport would have
to be seriously considered. Fortu-
nately coal does exist in many parts
of the country and is at present being
worked in at least two localities. The
district of Kermanshah is especially rich
in this mineral, and quite recently it
has been discovered in the Kurdis-
tan mountains bordering on the Bagdad
Hamadan road.

 The difficulty of transport is rap-
idly being overcome. Already there
are various schemes in hand for the
construction of railways; in fact, quite
a good start has been made. The re-
cent operations in both the north and
the south of Persia have shown the
roads to be quite suitable for heavy
motor traffic, consequently the impor-
tation of heavy machinery ought not
to prove a very serious obstacle.

 In normal times the Persian laborer
is paid from 12 to 16 cents (United
States) a day. A slight advance in
pay would insure the necessary labor,
especially if it should prove perma-
nent. It is not difficult to prophesy
that before many years have passed
Persia will prove to be one of the
mining countries of the world.

His Potatoes Patriotic.

 Sunbury, Pa.—Patriotic potatoes, so
far as color is concerned, are being
gathered by John Buck from his patch
near Rolling Green. He is exhibiting
to his friends samples that are red,
white and blue potatoes. He explains
that he planted a number of a blue
variety of seed potatoes with some of
a pure white variety. The breed mixed
and a hybrid that plainly showed a
red, white and blue resulted. He says
he will name the new variety for
President Wilson if he can succeed in
propagating them next year.

TAHITI GREET VETERANS WITH ANCIENT RITES

 Fantastic Dances Are Revived
to Welcome Returning
Soldiers.

WOMEN SING FOLK SONGS

 Walking on Hot Stones Notable Fea-
ture of the Ceremony—Priests Side-
step the Hot Spots—Ancient Cus-
toms All but Suppressed by Civil-
izing French Influences—Queer
Rites Described by Eye Witness.

 When the boys of Tahiti came
marching home from the world war
the fantastic native dances, the
"himinies" or folk songs which have
been compared to Wagnerian opera,
and the ancient fire-walking ceremony,
were revived to welcome them.

 These customs, all but suppressed
by civilizing French influences, were
among the most interesting practices
of Polynesian peoples, according to
a bulletin from the National Geograph-
ic society in Washington.

 "Tahiti women were extolled by
early travelers as being the most beau-
tiful in the Pacific islands; their men
still are fine physical specimens; and
the early civilization of this isolated
people has been one of the wonders of
science," says the bulletin.

 "The Tahitians knew some of the
constellations, navigated by the posi-
tions of the stars, made progress in
music which is startling, yet preserved
many savage customs, such as pluck-
ing an eye from a human being to be
placed in the mouth of a priest as an
acceptable offering to their gods."

 The bulletin then quotes from a
diary presented to the society by the
late S. P. Langley who visited the
island nearly twenty years ago and
heard old-time songs and saw native
dances and rites, which have been re-
vived to honor the men who fought
under allied colors in France.

Saw Ancient Rites.

 "The native women sing 'himinies'
with some very striking effects," he
wrote. "The voices have something
plaintive and metallic in them, yet are
melodious and in harmony. In the
first song, at the end of each verse, all
stopped suddenly, giving the effect of
the 'coulé' of the opera singer. In af-
ter the verses there was an undertone be-
neath the song. This undertone con-
tinued alone for a few seconds at the
end of each verse, after the superim-
posed song was finished, and died out
separately and slowly, like the drone
of some great bagpipe. The natives
gave names to each of us, mine being
'A-to-hi,' which means 'qui a les lau-
riers.'"

 "I went out to the public dancing
and singing, in competition for prizes
offered by the government. It takes
place in the square before the govern-
ment house, and everybody is there,
either performing or looking on. Al-
most the whole population of the is-
land has come."

 "The chief interest among the is-
landers seems to lie in the competi-
tion of singing 'himinies,' and next to
that in the dancing, which is panto-
mimic as much as regular. As a public
show most of the native dances are
unrepresentative, so that, I have un-
derstood, the authorities had some diffi-
culty in finding a dance which will do
for such an occasion. Savages are
here from the neighboring tribes, a
fine looking chief from Cook Island
taking a part, and a woman from
the same island gave a little of the
presentable part of the 'hula-hula.'
Her body would be quivering like a
jelly, and suddenly grow rigid as a
statue—a notably odd effect."

Thirty Take Part.

 "In one very good dance by the Cook
Islanders over thirty persons take
part. They sit down in three rows,
representing rowers in a canoe, while
two scull and steer. They have pad-
dles, and paddle to the sound of
drums. A lookout man sweeps the hori-
zontal till he sees a big fish, and the
canoe rowers for him. One of the steer-
ers sharpens a harpoon and passes it
forward, and the fish (a man dressed
in red) is harpooned. There is a tre-
mendous time in pulling him in; he
runs around and entangles the line
among the bystanders, and finally he
gets a second harpoon in him, is haul-
ed on board and (in pantomime) cut
up with an ax, dismembered and eat-
en by the crew. Everybody is in mo-
tion, but it is rather a pantomime
than a dance."

 "In the afternoon I went to see
preparations for the fire walking.
Within a hundred yards of the ship a
shallow pit is dug, about 9 by 20 feet
by 18 inches deep. This is to be filled
with firewood and the stones heaped
on the wood. These are smooth, wa-
ter-worn, volcanic stones of varying
size, but all rather large and weigh-
ing, at a guess, from 15 to 50 pounds.
The number of stones was about two
hundred, and their average length
about 15 inches."

 "In preparation for the fire cere-
mony I took a ship's tin measure full
of fresh water. This is to be used in
half filling, with three or four mea-
sures, a large wooden bucket or tub
with fresh water, into which one of the
smaller hot stones from the center of

 the fire is to be put after the cere-
mony.

 "The wooden bucket was provided,
together with iron rakes from the en-
gineer's room. The firewood was
scarcely sufficient for a good heating;
the stones in the center and beneath
were, however, undoubtedly 'red hot.'
The outer inclosure, surrounded by
canvas walls, was about 120 feet by
60 feet."

Walk on Hot Stones.

 "The fire there, I am told, invari-
ably burned for four or five days be-
fore, and the stones became coated
with lime. I learn that on one oc-
casion, the French authorities having
forbidden the priest to perform in his
usual place, he made the 'oven' of
other stones, heating them for 36 hours.
On attempting to cross, he walked
only part of the way and ran the rest.
His two disciples and a woman also
ran across, and the woman's feet were
so badly burned that she was laid up
for a week. The prophet and his
disciples declined to have their feet
examined, and cleared out of sight."

 "When the priest came in the stones
on the side of the pile would bear to
be touched by the hand."

 "The aids began to turn the stones
over with long green poles which burn-
ed at the ends. The upper stones
were none of them red hot on top;
the lower ones, two layers deep, how-
ever, could be seen to glow between
the others, but they were only near
red hot in the center."

 "The old priest, Papa-Ita, beat the
negro stones with a large bunch of Ti
leaves three times, and then began to
walk through the middle rather hur-
riedly, followed by two acolytes, who
appeared to shun the hot central ridge
and walked along the sides. Then he
walked back, followed by several; then
back once more with an increasing
crowd, most of whom avoided the
center. The horny-footed natives did
the rest. One white boy took off his
shoes, but could not stand the heat
upon his bare feet and stopped."

Exhibition of Savage Magic.

 "At this point (i.e., after the second
passage forward and back) I had the
hottest stone of the pile in the center,
on which the feet had certainly rested
several times, hauled out and placed
in the water bucket. The stone was
much larger than I had reckoned or
wished. A trifle of the water was
spilled by the plunge, and the rest
boiled hard and continued to do so
for about twelve minutes. At the
end of that time the stone was still
too hot to handle, and I sent to the
ship for a sack to hold it, directing
the remaining water to be measured.
It was a long stone; the lower part
had been immersed in the central fire,
and it was certainly much hotter than
the average center stones. During
this time other persons walked over
the stones without special preparation,
the disciples still dodging the hot cen-
tral part and following near the cooler
part. I asked Papa-Ita if he could
take upon his hand a small hot stone
near the center. He said he would,
but he did not. Next many white
persons walked over, stopping long
enough to lean over and lightly and
quickly touch the hottest stones with
their hands."

 "After this the outer crowd was al-
lowed to come inside the barrier. It
was a capital exhibition of savage
magic and well worth seeing, but no
miracle."

BATTLED FOR FATHER

 Soldier Son Is Soon Coming Back
to Resume His Old Job.

 Word has been received from Ed-
ward Sharpe, Isle of Man, that he will
soon be in Salina, Kans., again.

 Mr. Sharpe was a stockholder in
the Salina Plumbing company and one
of the leading men in its manage-
ment when the European war broke
out. England became so pressed for
soldiers that they began to draft the
older men and Sharpe's father was
in the draft.

 It was a law there that if a son
who was a non-resident wanted to
he could return to England and take
his father's place in the draft and the
elder member of the family would be
excused.

 Edward Sharpe's father was drafted
from the Isle of the Man. His son in
Salina heard of it and immediately
resigned from the Salina Plumbing
company and left for England to take
up his father's work in the war. He
was in the service more than three
years, was wounded a couple times
and spent much time in the hospital.
He was also in Italy a part of the
time. He will resume his old place as
electrician with the Salina Plumbing
company.

 "In one very good dance by the Cook
Islanders over thirty persons take
part. They sit down in three rows,
representing rowers in a canoe, while
two scull and steer. They have pad-
dles, and paddle to the sound of
drums. A lookout man sweeps the hori-
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Her body would be quivering like a
jelly, and suddenly grow rigid as a
statue—a notably odd effect."

FORMER CROWN PRINCE ON MOTORCYCLE RIDE


 The former German crown prince
starting for a motorcycle ride on the
Isle of Wieringen with his eldest son,
the former Prince William of Prussia,
on the rear seat.

NON-MAGNETIC SHIP ON TRIP FOR SCIENCE

 Trace Devious Curves Which
Magnetic Pole Lays Out for
Compass Needle.

 With enough provisions aboard to
last two years and outfitted for a voy-
age of 6,500 miles, the non-mag-
netic ship Carnegie left Washington
on a task of tracing through the lone
spaces of the South Atlantic and Pa-
cific oceans the devious curves which
the magnetic pole lays out for the
compass needle to follow.

 This is the fifth and probably the
last trip of the Carnegie on that er-
rand, which has already taken her
through 200,000 miles of ocean dur-
ing the last ten years, and has re-
sulted in much information that is in-
corporated in the magnetic charts
which sailors use.

 She was built by the Carnegie in-
stitute especially for the work and
has neither steel or iron in her hull or
fittings.

 Capt. James P. Ault commands a
crew of seventeen men, who will sail
her on the present voyage. H. F. John-
son, magnetician, on the scientific
staff, is his second in command, while
Dr. Russell P. Penberton, ship's doc-
tor and observation officer, with H.
R. Grunmann, A. Thompson and R.
Mills, observer, complete it.

 The first stop planned for the little
ship is Dakar, West Africa, and there-
after her course will take her to Bu-
enos Aires, St. Helena, Aden, Perth,
Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia,
Honolulu and Panama.

 Though the chief work of the sci-
entific investigation lies in their study
of declination of compass, the Car-
negie is equipped with a variety of in-
struments to be used in gathering
data on other problems.

 Her route will intersect paths pre-
viously followed by her observing
parties, and allow a check between
new and old findings on compass devi-
ation.

BOY HANGED HIMSELF

 Died While Brother Watched the New
"Stunt."

 "Grandma, come up in the attic;
Charlie is doing funny tricks," urged
Richard Sangster, seven years old, to
Mrs. William Jones of New York city.
Grandma was busy knitting.
"Charlie's eyes and tongue are out
and his face is black and he's got a
rope around his neck. It's a new stunt
and I'm frightened," he said.

 Mrs. Jones rushed to the attic.
Charlie, ten years old, brother of
Richard, was dead, hanging from a
rafter.

 The boys had been playing with
trapeze ropes.

Heavy Small Boy.

 John Franklin Marvel, living north
of Richmond, Mo., is a "marvel in-
deed." He is the biggest boy for his
age in Ray county. He is six years of
age, weighs 163 pounds and was
raised on the bottle. Manufacturers
of malted milk, or condensed milk,
however, can claim no credit, for he
was raised on milk from his parents'
cows.

Boy Plead Guilty to Murder Charge.

 Ten-year-old Oliver Dedier of Scrant-
on, Pa., has pleaded guilty to the
charge of killing Peter Knapp, eight
years old. The Knapp boy was eating
lunch alongside the road when Dedier
came along and demanded it. When
Knapp refused, Dedier pulled a re-
volver and shot him, death following
almost instantly.

HAZING ENDED AT NAVAL ACADEMY

 Old-Time Custom Minimized by
New System.

COMMANDANT CHANGES RULE

 High Degree of Responsibility Put on
Midshipmen Officers, Who Are Mem-
bers of the First Class—Midshipmen
Declare There Is No Hazing, but Ad-
mit There Is Some Running—Co-
operation of First Class Is Neces-
sary.

 The naval academy at Annapolis is
the object of national attention
through the cases of two midshipmen
of the new fourth class, who attempt-
ed to take their lives.

 So far no fact has been brought to
light which would connect the plight
of either Seltzer or Wetherstine with
hazing nor indicate that it exists now
to a greater degree than at other
times. On the contrary Rear Admiral
A. H. Scales, after a thorough inves-
tigation, is convinced that there is less
hazing than there had been for years.
At the beginning of the academic
year, Admiral Scales let the discipline
officers, and also the midshipmen of-
ficers, know he would not countenance
the slightest hazing. He was assured
that the midshipmen officers would do
all they possibly could to carry out his
wishes. Admiral Scales had confidence
in the word of these young men. Mid-
shipmen of the first class can prevent
hazing at the academy if they wish to.
They insist that they are opposing it
and that there is no hazing.

Changes in Discipline.

 Certain changes in the system of
discipline were put into effect by Ad-
miral Scales at the beginning of the
year. The number of demerits assign-
ed for different offenses was dimini-
shed by about 20 to 30 per cent as a
rule, but stricter supervision was pro-
vided, so reports became more fre-
quent, at least at first, and a system
of "walking-off" demerits and confine-
ments to quarters was inaugurated. These
features are like the practice at the
military academy.

 A high degree of responsibility has
been placed upon midshipmen officers,
who are members of the first class.
Throughout the history of the naval
academy the policy of heads of the in-
stitution has differed as to respon-
sibilities of midshipmen officers, as also
has the attitude of midshipmen them-
selves. At times custom has tolerated
a considerable degree of liberality on
the part of these upper classmen to-
ward the lower class, and a midship-
man officer who reported too strictly
became unpopular with his own class-
mates as well as with the lower class-
men.

 Admiral Scales believes in holding
midshipmen officers to strict responsi-
bility. Rigid enforcement of regula-
tions would be impossible any other
way, with 2,100 midshipmen quartered
in one of the largest buildings of the
world, containing five and a half miles
of corridors. It would be impossible
for the officers of the executive de-
partment to make supervision effective
throughout the quarters.

 Methods adopted by Admiral Scales
which every member of the navy con-
tingent knows to be the only effective
method of combating hazing and kind-
red practices, have led to consider-
able criticism.

High Standards.

 Many midshipmen do not like the
high standards that have been set nor
the authority which has been given
to midshipmen officers, nor do they find
walking off demerits and confinement
to quarters pleasant. At this time of
the year dissatisfaction always crys-
tallizes at the naval academy, and
perhaps the institution is more stirred
now than usual. "The whole world is
stirred, as a matter of fact," an officer
said recently,